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3. The President is further authorized and directed to cause it to be known by the nations thus invited that this Congress will be considered and treated by the Government and people of the United States as of paramount importance. It is to be accorded first rank among all the congresses which are to be held during the Columbian Exposition year, the question of which it is to treat and for which it is expected to find a practical solution, affecting more vitally than any other the enduring character and glory of our future civilization.

4. The sum of — is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses connected with and growing out of this congress, and to provide for the hospitable entertainment of the foreign delegates who may attend by authority of their respective governments,

And now, my Democratic brethren, in conclusion, let me appeal to you to forsake the policy that binds us to a dark and gloomy past, to a barbarous and a bloody history, and embrace a newer, a better gospel, a nobler inspiration that will link us to a brighter, a happier, a more glorious future. [Applause.]

#### LETTER OF THE PEACE SOCIETIES OF EUROPE TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETIES, MET IN ROME, APRIL, 1892.

*Ladies and Gentlemen:*

Persuaded that we shall be well understood by you, we address ourselves to you in all confidence.

Is not the same great idea the animating spirit of your cause and of ours: the humanitarian idea, which after several centuries of gestation has at last come to birth in our modern times, of which it is as it were the special characteristic.

In the name of this idea, you are laboring to mollify a barbarous custom. We are laboring to destroy it. Your desire is to render war more humane. You have, therefore, faith in the sentiments of pity and of justice which to us are the pledge of a future of peace and concord between all peoples.

Respect for the wounded, shown by him who has caused his blood to flow, the right to life asserting itself in the very midst of legalized carnage, pity immediately following violence, — all this would be nothing but bitter mockery, if in reality hatred and brutal instincts inflamed armies on the field of battle, if in the soldier the man were silent, if in the foreigner only an enemy were recognized.

You have already accomplished much. In the future there will no longer be real hatred between peoples, not even when pretended national interests shall bring them into war with one another. You have banished what was most cruel and monstrous in battles, — the massacre of those unable to defend themselves, the torture of the dying. You have multiplied the means of giving succor to the wounded. You have caused the agents of your humanitarian work to be respected in the fury even of the deadly struggle. You have done much, and you are still doing much.

But in this same human society which applauds your acts and your purposes, in the same governments which support your work, efforts are incessantly put forth to create the very evils which you are seeking to remedy, to render more powerless, in advance, all your efforts. A

latent war is nourished between civilized peoples by hoary prejudices, by the apathy of the masses, by the errors of diplomacy. While you are seeking to render less deadly the effects of battles, a notable portion of the press forgetting its own mission, seems to be studying to awaken the slumbering hatreds between peoples, at the same time poisoning their sentiments and their aspirations, by means of perpetual threats of war, and governments led astray, so to speak, squander the money of the civilized world in constructing instruments of death.

To-day, if a war should unhappily break out, your numerous ambulances, and your hospitals would not be sufficient. The powerful resources, in money and in men, prepared by your tireless efforts, would not prevent from perishing without succor the greater portion of the men whom improved engines of war should have disabled on the field of battle without killing them.

You, then, who are laboring earnestly for the good of men, and who do not despair of virtue, must desire, as we do, the cessation of war, and you certainly would be happy to see the day when civilized nations should no longer have need of your co-operation. That is why we come to you in confidence. That is why some months ago, the International Peace Congress at Rome voted to make an appeal to the noble women who form a part of your association, that they may form societies of women in favor of universal peace.

Unite with us, then, we pray you, in the work of the better preservation of society, cast a vote which shall render our causes common; oppose energetically war in all its forms, you who with the noble purpose of rendering it humane have virtually declared it to be barbarous.

MILAN, ITALY, April, 1892.

*For "la Società Internazionale per la pace (Unione Lombarda.)"*

E. CALDARA, Sec.

E. T. MONETA.

#### OFFER OF A PRIZE OF FIFTY POUNDS (£50) FOR A MODEL CHAPTER ON PEACE AND WAR, FOR INCORPORATION IN ELEMEN- TARY SCHOOL READERS.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AND PEACE ASSOCIATION,  
40 and 41 OUTER TEMPLE, STRAND, LONDON.

1. The Council of the International Peace and Arbitration Association are desirous of doing what lies within their power towards the education of children, on the subject of Duty Towards Foreign Nations. It has long been felt that, in the interests of Unity, Peace and Concord, it is essential that correct ideas on this subject should be formed during childhood and youth.

2. It will be generally admitted that the unjust prejudices and unfriendly feelings which exist among every people towards foreigners, result from the absence of adequate ethical instruction in early life. It will be admitted, also, that if the citizens of one nation entertained a more correct and equitable judgment regarding the character and conduct of other nations, the dangerous spirit of contempt or hostility would gradually disappear.

3. There is, at present, not only an absence of direct teaching in schools and educational institutions in regard

to international duties ; but in some countries instruction of a directly opposite nature is given. There are to be found in many school-books chapters in which "Patriotism" appears to be considered as comprising hatred and distrust of all other peoples besides one's own.

4. The great importance of training the young on right principles was recognized by the recent Peace Congress in its first Resolution. It is thought, then, that the time has come when practical steps should be taken for drawing the attention of all Educational Departments, Schools, Committees, Teachers and the public generally to this subject.

5. The International Arbitration and Peace Association accordingly invites persons in all countries to compete for the Prize now announced. The Societies whose names are given at the end of this Circular have consented to receive for their respective countries the papers sent in reply to this notice, and they have also kindly consented to undertake the task of examining the papers received by them ; of selecting the TWO BEST for transmission to this Association. Such papers are to be translated into French, if received by the Continental Committees. When the whole number of papers has been received in London a Committee of this Association will be constituted for their examination, and will invite the assistance of specially qualified persons to aid in the adjudication of the Prize.

6. The Model Chapter thus selected will be published and circulated in Europe and America as widely as possible, and copies will be forwarded to School Committees, Educational Departments, and persons interested in Education.

7. Persons intending to prepare such a chapter as that indicated may find it useful to refer to the lists of works on Peace and Arbitration, published by this Association, and by the Fédération Internationale de l'Arbitrage et de la Paix—Section Belge, 39, Rue Joseph 11, Brussels. The necessity of brevity will be understood by the writers, more especially when it is borne in mind that the Reading-book in which this subject will comprise one chapter has to deal with many others of interest and importance.

8. Should none of the papers be of adequate merit the Committee reserves the right either to withhold or divide the Prize. All the papers sent in will become the property of this Association, to be published in their Journal or otherwise, as they shall see fit, and none can be returned.

9. The Association gives full latitude as to the mode in which the subject shall be treated, but begs to suggest that the following general outline may be useful :

10. The chapter might commence with a statement of the essential unity of mankind, and the fact that the moral laws apply to all men without distinction of creed, color, race or country, since in the long run, their highest interest and duties are identical. This fact might be illustrated by reference to the moral codes of the chief religions of the world ; and to the teaching of their founders. Attention would be drawn to the fact that the nations differ materially in the character of their products, whether of nature or of industry, most of which are valuable to mankind generally, whilst each race possesses certain attributes of its own capable of service to the world at large. This fact, illustrated fully in detail, would lead to the inference that the true welfare of all depends on a free exchange between various countries of

the products possessed by them. It might also be shown that each nation is necessary to the other, and all to each ; and how intercourse founded on this fact yields great mutual advantage to the progress and well-being of man.

11. These considerations would naturally form a strong argument for the need of Peace between nations thus created for mutual interdependence and common service. By a rational sequence this would lead up to the fact that conflict, war and mutual destruction are directly antagonistic to the prosperity and happiness of all communities.

12. The next step would be to bring before the student in a striking manner the enormous cruelty, wrong and injustice inflicted by war upon innocent people all over the world. It would be shown that large bodies of men, knowing nothing regarding the justice or the injustice of the cause for which thousands are sent out to fight, are taken from their homes and occupations in order to destroy other men's lives under circumstances which set at defiance the principles of right and justice. The evils involved in all this should be illustrated fully by fact and argument in order to produce a strong and permanent impression.

13. In contrast to the false glory attaching to military prowess, attention should be drawn to the permanent services rendered to mankind by those who are the true heroes, who have suffered and labored to give knowledge and truth to the world.

14. It is obvious that these abstract principles should be fully illustrated in an attractive manner by instances drawn from history and biography, without distinction as to nationality, and it should be shown that great and noble qualities are to be found in all countries without distinction of nationality ; and that no one country has a monopoly of these gifts.

15. In conclusion, attention should be drawn to the efforts which have been made in various countries to bring about a true fraternity between nations, to establish permanent relations of friendship, and to settle differences and disputes by just and rational agreement.

#### PROVISIONAL LIST OF SOCIETIES CONSENTING TO RECEIVE AND EXAMINE PAPERS ON BEHALF OF WRITERS BELONGING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES.

##### ENGLAND.

International Arbitration and Peace Association, 41 Outer Temple, Strand, London.

The Peace Society, 47 New Broad St., London.

International Arbitration League, 23 Bedford St., Strand, London.

##### AMERICA.

American Peace Society, 3 Somerset St., Boston, U.S.A.

Pacific Coast Arbitration Association, Monterey, Cal., U.S.A.

Universal Peace Union, 123-125 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

##### BELGIUM.

Fédération Internationale de l'Arbitrage et de la Paix, Section Belge 39, Rue Joseph 11, Brussels.

##### DENMARK.

Foreningen til Danmarks Neutralisering, F. Bajer, M. P., Copenhagen.

## FRANCE.

La Société Française de l'Arbitrage et de la Paix, 111 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris.

Association des Jeunes Amis de la Paix, 11 Rue Bourdaloue, Nîmes.

Société de Paix et d'Arbitrage International du Familistère de Guise. Le Familistère, Guise. (Aisne.)

## GERMANY.

Frankfort Association for Promoting International Arbitration.

Berlin Society for Arbitration.

Also the Societies in Holland, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

PROPOSED RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE  
DELIBERATIONS OF THE FOURTH UNIVERSAL  
PEACE CONGRESS, TO BE HELD AT  
BERNE, SWITZERLAND, FROM THE 22<sup>D</sup> TO  
THE 29<sup>TH</sup>, INCLUSIVE, OF AUGUST, 1892.

CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

*I. Opening, Proceedings and Close of the Congress.*

ARTICLE 1. The fourth Universal Peace Congress will open at Berne, Switzerland, on Monday, the 22<sup>d</sup> of August, 1892, and will close on Saturday, the 27<sup>th</sup> of the same month. There will be two sessions a day, one from nine o'clock till noon, the other from half-past two till six in the afternoon. The local Committee will make known in ample time the program for the reception, the banquet and the excursion into the environs of Berne.

*II. Membership in the Congress.*

ART. 2. The delegates of the Peace Societies who shall have announced their adherence shall attend the Congress and shall have the right to speak and to vote. They shall present their credentials and shall receive a special card which will admit them to the part of the hall reserved for the delegates during the entire Congress. Persons who shall give proof that they are members of a Peace Society, though they may not be delegates, or who shall have received a card from a member of the Congress after having expressed their adherence, shall have the right to speak in the meetings, but not to vote.

*III. Presidency of the Congress.*

ART. 3. Immediately after the opening meeting, the delegates of the Peace Societies shall name a President, two Vice-Presidents and a general Secretary of the Congress. They shall designate, further, one of the representatives of each of the countries which shall have sent delegates to the Congress, who, as honorary vice-president, shall form part of the permanent Business Committee. The Committee shall decide all questions of order which the President shall think himself unable to decide.

*IV. Preparation of Subjects to be Treated.*

ART. 4. The Provisional Committee of the Congress shall send, with as little delay as possible, its proposed program to the Peace Societies, asking them to forward their opinions of it by the 15<sup>th</sup> of June, 1892.

It will class the propositions sent and keep account of them as far as possible. It will designate persons to prepare papers on the different subjects and invite them to send their decisions before the 15<sup>th</sup> of July. As soon as it shall have received these decisions, it will examine the subjects, have them modified or completed by their authors, and communicate them to the Peace Societies in a second circular, which shall contain also the definite program of the Congress. The propositions and communications which may be presented after this time shall be announced as constituting a part of the program of the following Congress.

As to private communications bearing on any of the subjects found in the program which may reach the committee before the 31<sup>st</sup> of July, the Provisional Committee will have distributed among the members of the Congress a résumé of them, which shall be inserted in the verbal reports of the Congress.

*V. Method of the Deliberations.*

ART. 5. The verbal proceedings of the meetings shall be in the French language.

ART. 6. The speakers may speak French, German, English or Italian.

Official translators will be secured for the Congress by the Provisional Committee. The speeches not given in French shall be translated, in substance, into this language. All the conclusions shall be translated into French. On request, the same shall be done also, in the case of those delivered in any of the other three languages mentioned.

ART. 7. No speaker, except those presenting papers, shall speak longer than ten minutes on a subject, and unless authorized by the Congress, no one shall speak more than once on the same subject.

ART. 8. Discussions on questions of order may interrupt the general discussion of questions under consideration.

ART. 9. The President shall see that speakers keep to the point under discussion.

ART. 10. The Assembly may, by a vote of the majority, pronounce any debate closed.

ART. 11. The resolutions shall be passed by a simple majority.

ART. 12. All amendments shall be voted on before the main question is put to vote.

*Provisional Committee:*

LOUIS RUCHONNET, Federal Councillor.  
FRED. BAJER, of Copenhagen.  
HODGSON PRATT, of London.  
A. MAZZOLENI, of Milan.  
ALFRED H. LOVE, of Philadelphia.  
W. MARCUSEN, of Berne.  
ELIE DUCOMMUN, of Berne.

PROPOSED ORDER OF SUBJECTS OF THE FOURTH  
UNIVERSAL PEACE CONGRESS.

PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE.

1. Report upon the execution of the resolutions of the third Congress.

2. Report upon the creation, the progress and the resources of the International Peace Bureau.

3. Budget and regulation of the International Peace Bureau.